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Environment Environnement Ontario

STREAMLINING ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVAL SYSTEMS

APRIL 15, 1992

Reforms are now under way to improve service to the public in four program areas – Environmental Assessment (EA), Land Use Planning Reviews, Certificates of Approval and Waste Management Approvals – Environment Minister Ruth Grier announced on April 15 in a statement to the Legislature.

"These reforms will help get good projects under way while preserving the highest standard of environmental protection," Mrs. Grier told the Legislature. "We have to ensure that these laws work efficiently, effectively and fairly. This is particularly important in difficult economic times."

3-Way Reform Package

There are three major objectives in Environmental Assessment reform which will help streamline the time-consuming administration of environmental laws and programs:

- Clear direction to proponents and the public on what is expected of them in the EA process;
- Completing the review of individual EA documents in one third of the time it takes today, and reducing the time of the entire EA process by one half when there is no hearing;
- Working with the Environmental Assessment Board to reduce the average length of hearings and to minimize the number of hearings through negotiations such as those that successfully led to approval for the proposed extension of the Spadina subway.

Fast-tracking Development Approvals

The ministry is preparing new guidelines that will give clear directions to developers, consultants and municipalities, and help reduce the time taken in the review of land use development approvals. The ministry has also made submissions to the Sewell Commission on Planning and Development on incorporating environmental planning into municipal official plans, reducing provincial involvement in individual development proposals.

Up for Discussion

Mrs. Grier also announced a discussion paper, prepared by a working group from the ministry, the Ontario Waste Management Association and Pollution Probe. She invited public comment on their recommendations which include improving communication among the developer, the ministry and interested citizens. The paper also proposes new and consistent policies covering change in the rules while application is under consideration.

POLICY TALK

EFFICIENCY, EFFECTIVENESS, FAIRNESS

– *Goals of Improved Environmental Waste Approvals Process*

APRIL 15, 1992

Environment Minister Ruth Grier, introducing a discussion paper on improving the efficiency, effectiveness and fairness of the process for environmental waste approvals under the Environmental Protection Act (EPA), commended members of the working group for 'their direct, problem-solving approach' and for their 'concise, constructive recommendations.'

The working group represented the parties most involved in waste approvals, including:

- For MOE – Mary Lewis, the minister's EA; Boris Boyko, ADM Environmental Planning and Prevention;
- For Public Interest Sector – Ellen Schwartzel, Pollution Probe; Doug McDonald, consultant and research associate;

Continued on page 5

Public Comment Invited on Municipal Waste Management March 31, 1992

Environment Minister Ruth Grier and Municipal Affairs Minister David Cooke have invited the public to comment on the province's proposals to enhance the authority of municipalities to deal with waste management. These proposals are contained in two discussion papers on *Waste Management Planning* and *Municipal Waste Management Powers* which Mrs. Grier and Mr. Cooke released March 31, 1992.

Two discussion papers released March 31, 1992 signal a new initiative in the government's strategy for seeking wider public consultation

"Municipalities have long had concerns about waste management master planning. The consultation program will provide an opportunity for input on how we can improve the planning process and provide better guidance to all parties involved." Ruth Grier

"Public comments and proposals will help the province develop legislation which more clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of municipalities in dealing with waste management." - David Cooke

Province-wide Consultations

The public was given every opportunity to voice its concerns and to comment on the papers during a cross-province consultation in May and June.

Staff from the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs held meetings in Orillia, Guelph, Windsor, London, Hamilton, Peterborough, Kingston, Ottawa, Thunder Bay, Timmins, Sudbury, and Metropolitan Toronto.

All Part of the Plan

The two discussion papers open the second stage of implementation for Ontario's Waste Reduction Action Plan announced by Mrs. Grier in February 1991.

The plan set provincial targets of at least 25 per cent reduction in municipal waste going to disposal in 1992, and at least 50 per cent by the year 2000. The first stage included formation of the Waste Reduction Office, public consultation on waste reduction initiatives and introduction of Bill 143, *The Waste Management Act 1991*.

Building a New Framework

The two papers are also part of a broader, four-part consultation program, Building a New Framework for Municipal Waste Management in Ontario. They deal with municipal waste management planning, municipal powers and authority. Discussion on the development of a comprehensive municipal waste information system and the financing of municipal waste management will take place later this year.

Going Public – A Summary of the Two Papers Released for Consultation

Initiatives Paper 2: Waste Management Planning in Ontario

Produced by Environment Ontario, this discussion paper describes changes to the current waste management master planning program and suggests a new planning process to make the approvals for waste management site facilities more efficient. At the same time, it emphasizes waste reduction over disposal.

Since its introduction in 1982, the ministry's waste management master planning program has provided funding and technical support to 47 waste management master plans. Waste management master plans provide a 20 year timeframe for the design and implementation of a waste management system to service the waste needs of a particular area, typically a group of municipalities.

Up For Discussion

The public will be invited to present its own suggestions and to comment on specific areas of the proposed revisions, including:

- The viability of the government's 3Rs strategy to Reduce, Reuse and Recycle waste.
- MOE's proposal to provide more detailed guidance on how to prepare a waste management system.
- An EA Guidance/Decision point to help communities in waste management planning before large investments are made.
- The appointment of one individual in each region to handle all communications between MOE and communities preparing a Waste Management System Plan.

Municipal Waste Management Powers in Ontario

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs' discussion paper examines what powers municipalities will need if they are to manage wastes and implement provincial policies. Its proposals include providing municipalities with enhanced authority to manage all types of waste and to enter property for site testing purposes subject to safeguards. It also discusses options such as municipal authority to regulate the flow of waste and to set user fees.

By examining some of the new statutory tools that municipalities might use in order to achieve these objectives, and by presenting them as potential powers and proposed options, this paper is meant to stimulate informed discussion among all stakeholders.

For copies of these discussion papers *(PIBS 1882E01)* please contact the MOE's Public Information Centre at 135 St. Clair Ave West, Toronto M4V 1P5. (416) 323-4321

NDMA FOUND IN MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLIES

CAYUGA, BRANTFORD, OHSWEKEN MARCH 4, 1992

Municipal water supplies at Brantford and Cayuga have been found to contain NDMA at concentrations exceeding interim provincial guidelines.

MOE staff believe the NDMA was produced as part of the water treatment process; it was not detected in raw water at the Brantford plant's intake. Untreated water from Cayuga has yet to be analyzed. Both plants are located on the Grand River.

"I am very concerned that NDMA has been found again the area's municipal water supplies," Environment Minister Ruth Grier said, "Local residents must have a safe and secure source of drinking water."

NDMA has also been detected in treated water at the Ohsweken water treatment plant. The ministry is helping investigate the situation by providing technical assistance.

Monthly monitoring of the Grand River water intakes was initiated when NDMA discharges from the Uniroyal Chemical plant at Elmira were discovered in 1989. The latest findings mark the first time elevated NDMA have been detected at the Brantford and Cayuga water treatment plants since early 1990.

MOE EXPANDS UNIROYAL SAMPLING PROGRAM

ELMIRA MARCH 26, 1992

The Ministry of the Environment is undertaking an expanded weekly monitoring program at and near Uniroyal's chemical manufacturing plant at Elmira. The company is a source of the NDMA which has contaminated Elmira's municipal groundwater supply.

Under the two-month monitoring program which began in March, the ministry is sampling for NDMA, metals and a wide range of organics. The enhanced program has been discussed with the Uniroyal Public Advisory Committee, and builds on regular monthly sampling in Canagagigue Creek, as well as quarterly sampling at the Elmira sewage treatment plant and at Canagagigue, Shirt Factory and Landfill creeks.

An Emergency Order and a Director's Order were issued December 30, 1989, and August 28, 1990 respectively to control surface water discharges of NDMA and to undertaken extensive cleanup of the site and groundwater.

Uniroyal is currently in compliance with the orders which have both been the subject of extensive appeal hearings.

NEW DRINKING WATER OBJECTIVE FOR NDMA

MAY 7, 1992

Environment Minister Ruth Grier has announced a new provincial drinking water objective of nine parts per trillion (ppt) for NDMA (N-Nitrosodiumethylamine), a suspected human carcinogen. NDMA is an inadvertent byproduct of chemical processes used in such industries as rubber manufacturing and food processing.

The new drinking water objective was recommended by the Advisory Committee on Environmental Standards (ACES), an independent group, following a request by Mrs. Grier last August to review the interim maximum acceptable concentration (also nine ppt) adopted by the ministry.

ACES presented their recommendation to the Minister after an extensive public consultation.

Prospecting for Sustainable Development

Highlights from Environment Minister Ruth Grier's address to the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, on March 31, 1992.

The Ministry of the Environment is developing strong and consistent environmental policies designed not only to protect our natural heritage but also to strengthen and support a strong and sustainable economy. In fact, we are working with the entire government to integrate environmental, economic and social aspects of policy in the interests of sustainable development in the province.

We want to make government more accessible and to untangle the confusing and conflicting jurisdictions that impede progress toward this goal.

We are doing this in a consultative way, drawing on the special abilities and expertise available from the total Ontario community to help ensure that those policies are both practical and effective.

I believe that the mining industry has an important role to play, not only in the economy of this province, but also in protecting and maintaining our environment.

In meetings with representatives of the mining industry, I have been impressed by their understanding of the issues and their commitment to environmental principles.

Boosting Technology

Inco and Falconbridge showed they have found cleaner ways to refine more efficiently and emit less acid gases. Both have developed significant new technology to meet the requirements of our Countdown Acid Rain program. This technology has already been sold to some U.S. smelters and has attracted attention worldwide. Through the Environmental Technologies Program we are spending 30 million dollars during the next five years to support the development of new products and processes that will help reduce pollution.

My ministry recognizes that the environment business has great potential and we are working with other government agencies and the private sector to make it one of the engines driving economic growth in Ontario.

We are also working to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the processes that are used in approving new economic development.

Liability

(Concern has been expressed by the mining industry and others) related to the Environmental Protection Act, including Bill 220 – especially those areas involving liability.

Polluters must be held responsible and accountable for the pollution and damages they cause…at the same time, if companies or prospectors acquire exploration rights…I cannot see that we would hold them responsible for damage done by others who operated the land before – unless they aggravate problems or…interfere with efforts to clean up any problems which were found on the land.

I can understand that the general uncertainty about liability is inhibiting for industry, lenders and others involved in investment and development. We are starting to formulate policies which may help clear up the confusion on this issue.

Ground Level Ozone Still Cause for Concern

March 27, 1992

The number of ozone incidents has decreased slightly during 1990 according to a report on air quality in Ontario released in March by the Ministry of the Environment.

In 1990 there were 13 days where ozone levels exceeded the provincial air quality criteria of 80 parts per billion, down from 36 and 18 such days for 1988 and 1989 respectively.

Ambient air quality in Metro Toronto was worse than that in Montreal, Vancouver, Boston, Atlanta, and Chicago for the most recent comparable year, 1989, the report claimed.

'Bad' Ozone Health Threat

While naturally occurring ozone in the stratosphere is beneficial to life by shielding the earth from harmful U.V. radiation given off by the sun, high concentrations of 'bad' ozone at ground level are a major health and environmental concern. At ground level, ozone, a component of smog, is injurious to some species of vegetation and can cause eye and lung irritation.

In spite of a slight improvement, ground level ozone guidelines were exceeded more often than the guidelines of any other air pollutant in Ontario during 1990.

Room for Improvement

"The slight improvement we are seeing in some aspects of the air quality levels is an indication that the efforts to reduce air pollution are having some positive effects," Environment Minister Ruth Grier said after the report was released. "Nonetheless, I am convinced that we can make more progress in improving the quality of air for the people of Ontario and especially the residents of the Greater Toronto Area."

For copies of the 1990 Air Quality Report *(PIBS 1804E01-02)*, please contact the MOE's Public Information Centre at 135 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto M4V 1P5. (416) 323-4321

Environmental Assessment gets Transit Programs on Track

Go Transit Extension Gets Green Light April 29, 1992

The project for an extension of the Burlington to Hamilton Go Transit service has been approved following cabinet review.

Approval of the project announced on April 29, 1992 is subject to conditions set by the MOE which include consultations to be held with local ratepayers and the municipality.

"It is a very siginficant project that reflects the government's commitment to economic renewal and to the environmental benefits of public transit," Environment Minister Ruth Grier said.

Minister Clears the Track for Spadina LRT May 1, 1992

The TTC's Spadina Light Rail Transit system (LRT) was given the final go-ahead on May 1, 1992, by Enviroment Minister Ruth Grier.

The $105-million project has received cabinet approval and the TTC expects construction to begin in late fall with a completion in 1997. The equivalent of 700 one-year jobs will be created by the LRT project.

Overfill Costs Landfill Corporation $58,000 April 15, 1992

An Ontario court, on April 15, 1992, fined St. Thomas Santitary Collection Services Ltd., a landfill site corporation in Elgin County, $58,000 for operating a waste disposal site beyond its approved capacity.

"This judgement should remind companies and those operating landfill sites that they must abide by regulations to manage waste properly," Environment Minister Ruth Grier said.

Efficiency, Effectiveness, Fairness – *Continued from page 1*

➤ Felix Pilorusso, Pilorusso Research and Consulting Ltd.; Robert Redhead, Laidlaw Inc.

Better Communications

Their recommendations, which complement the overall government initiative set out April 6 in the Speech from the Throne, concentrate on the three-way flow of communication among the parties involved in a proposal seeking approval (the proponent, the ministry and interested members of the public), and the way in which waste standards, approval procedures or government policy are applied during the course of any given waste facility application.

The working group recommended that MOE should prepare and publish guidelines for EPA consultation; make every effort to maintain one person as a contact for the proponent and the public throughout the process; review the criteria, method and timetable for making a decision on an EPA hearing request; and, set a deadline for making a decision on a request for designation under the EA act.

The paper also proposes some policy development by the ministry regarding changes in the rules while an application is under consideration.

Dow Fined $125,000 for St. Clair River Spill May 15, 1992

An Ontario court has ordered Dow Chemical Ltd. to pay a fine of $125,000 for discharging ethylbenzene and failing to report the spill to the Ministry of the Environment. This is the largest penalty yet imposed on a company in the area known as the Chemical Valley.

In addition to a $125,000 fine, the company must pay $26,000 to reimburse the ministry for laboratory analyses it conducted.

Between Oct. 29 and Nov. 6, 1990, during a pipeline transfer of ethylbenzene at Dow Chemical's Plant 52 in Sarnia, 3,600 kilograms of ethylbenzene escaped onto the ground, into a sewer system, and then into the St. Clair River. Downstream water users at Wallaceburg and Walpole Island had their water supply cut off due to the contamination.

The company has been fined under section 16(1) of the Ontario Water Resources Act for permitting the discharge of material that may impair the quality of the water. The company also has been fined under section 16(2) for failing to report the spill to the ministry.

Waste Company Must Return Profits April 22, 1992

Great Lakes Environmental Group, owner/operator of a liquid industrial waste process and transfer station in Brantford, has been fined $70,000 for several violations of its Certificate of Approval.

A provincial court, on April 22, 1992, also ordered the company to repay an additional $70,000 in profits from its operations.

As well, two company's directors, Don Shaw and Douglas Gowland, have been fined $10,000 and $7,500 respectively.

First Step Taken in Waterfront Regeneration April 6, 1992

The Waterfront Regeneration Trust Agency Act tabled in Legislature by Environment Minister Ruth Grier, is, "the first step in creating a healthy, resilient and productive shoreline," which will allow for both social and commercial development while protecting natural areas, rehabilitating degraded areas and improving access and recreational opportunities.

The legislation provides the framework for the establishment and operation of the Waterfront Regeneration Trust which will champion the ecological integrity of the waterfront and work to identify and protect the publics interest in the waterfront.

Members of the Trust will work with all levels of government agencies, community groups and others, including the private sector, to ensure that job creation and economic development go hand in hand with a healthy, attractive and accessible waterfront.

Building a Healthy Community in a Healthy Environment

Highlights from Environment Minister Ruth Grier's address to Prevention Congress V, April 30, 1992

Prevention Congress V is the fifth annual meeting of a concerned group of community-based health and social work professionals whose mandate is the prevention of health and social problems in communities throughout Ontario. For the past 20 years the government's basic operating method has been to reach and cure. Strategies have been developed to deal with issues, often after the pollution problem has become acute.

Just as the health community has changed its emphasis to preventing illness, so environmentalists now emphasize the need to prevent pollution.

The foundation of our planning is clearly articulated values – social equity, enhanced employment and economic vitality, and achieving and maintaining a healthy environment.

A Program for Pollution Prevention

1. A multi-media strategy

Pollution is not confined to one element – air, water or land – it affects the total environment. Pollution in any or all of these elements can combine to affect our health and the welfare of our community. The goal of this strategy is to promote and encourage change in the basic operation and behaviour patterns of individuals, institutions and industry to prevent pollution.

2. Anticipate-and-prevent

As a first step in Ontario's pollution prevention strategy we are targeting toxic pollution in the environment. We have identified a candidate list of 21 highly hazardous substances that should not be discharged or even used in Ontario.

Bringing Industry on Board

Our co-operative efforts with Environment Canada are going beyond the development of national toxics reduction targets. We support their initiatives in establishing a series of stakeholder committees to help determine how various industry sectors can apply prevention principles in a sustainable manner.

New Team on Target

To co-ordinate pollution, I have assembled a new ministry team. We have an order of priority in preventing pollution, just as we do in reducing waste:

- Prevention
- Recycling
- Treatment
- Disposal – the last resort.

Co-operation

We will be working closely with specific industry sectors to establish pilot projects to demonstrate how audits, reduction and prevention can be accomplished. The chemical industry, for example, has already adopted a "responsible case" program that promotes the concept of reducing and eliminating certain toxic chemicals.

Clearing House

Your own experience with this Congress demonstrates the value of sharing through a clearing house. Our annual Technology Transfer Conference will become a forum where ideas and products can not only be discussed as concepts but can find public and private sector support to be developed and utilized.

A Healthier Future Together

The shift to preventing pollution needs action, especially at the community level. For this to happen, we need local communities, municipal governments and provincial agencies all sharing the same sense of direction and working together,

I am pleased that as the Ministry of the Environment celebrates its 20th anniversary, I have been able to share with this group our commitment and action plan for joining, in our own way, the prevention movement. It is my hope that, with some help from you and many others, our next 20 years will see significant strides in making Ontario a better greener and healthier home for all of us to share.

Toxic 21
New List of Substances Proposed for Ban

April 27, 1992

Environment Minister Ruth Grier, has released a list of 21 hazardous substances and candidates for possible ban or phase-out in Ontario. The list includes hazardous contaminants that are present or discharged in the Ontario environment based on three criteria: persistence, bioaccumulation potential and toxicity. Mrs. Grier said that Ontario has laid the scientific foundation for the federal government to begin a national consultation process on bans or phase-outs of the most hazardous substances. Ministry scientists have also developed a secondary list of 46 other substances.

The Toxic Twenty-One

anthracene
arsenic
benzo[a]pyrene
benzo[ghi]perylene
benz[a]anthracene
DDT (+ DDD & DDE)
1,4-dichlorobenzene
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine
dieldrin
hexachlorobenzene
alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane (α-HCH)
gamma-hexachlorocyclohexane (γ-HCH)
mercury
mirex
pentachlorophenol
perylene
phenathrene
polychlorinated biphenls (PCBs)
polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and furans (PCDD/Fs)
toxaphene
tributyl tin

TECH NOTES

Scientific reports are tools used by the Ministry of the Environment to inform the public about the progress of the ministry's programs and activities: about 250 scientific reports are published each year. Most of these reports (about 150) are "Green Cover" reports, which contain results of general interest investigations. Other types of reports include "Grey Cover" consultants' reports (commissioned by the ministry); "White Cover" reports on special programs, such as the Municipal/Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA); and scientific papers intended for publication in journals. Tech Notes gives a summary of some of the ministry's recently released scientific reports.

Sugar Maple Stressed Out

The decline of the sugar maple in Ontario can be largely attributed to environmental stress factors – that is the conclusion of an MOE report on the etiology of sugar maple decline between 1984 and 1990.

Climate stress is one major factor that has affected trees at eleven study plots in the Muskoka, Thunder Bay and Peterborough areas over the last 20 years. When climate stress is combined with severe caterpillar defoliation, as in Muskoka, or with poor site management, as at one Peterborough site, a decline in sugar maple reserves has resulted.

Atmospheric pollution is an additional stress that unquestionably contributes to forest decline in Ontario.

Providing the stresses are infrequent, any effect is temporary and the forest usually recovers. The more frequent the stress, the less time the ecosystem has to recover, and the damage is much greater.

➤ *Etiology of sugar maple decline at selected sites in Ontario (1984-1990). (PIBS 1896)*

Pesticides Persist

A two year (1988-1989) provincial monitoring program for pesticides in Ontario groundwater resources has identified persistent, though low levels of pesticides in Southwest and Southeast Regions which indicate an impact on shallow groundwater supplies.

Atrazine and its metabolite, d-ethyl atrazine are the pesticides giving greatest cause for concern due to their persistency in shallow groundwater aquifers.

Spills and mishandling of chemicals have caused some contamination of regional aquifers.

➤ *Pesticides in Ontario groundwater resources – 1988-1989. (PIBS 1869)*

Fish Kill Figures In

Under the MISA program, the Pulp and Paper Sector was required to conduct laboratory toxicity tests to monitor its wastewater discharges for acute lethality to rainbow trout and to *Daphnia magna*.

The monitoring occurred in 41 sampling locations at 27 mills.

Results of tests on trout revealed lethal levels in 47 per cent of the fish, and in *Daphia Magna* a 43% lethality was measured.

➤ *Acute lethality data for Ontario's Pulp & Paper sector effluents... (PIBS 1830 & 1831)*

Environtario HIGHLIGHTS

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1892 E DP Ontario's used oil action plan permit-by-rule proposal – A proposal to streamline used oils at special depots Mar 03, 1992

1882 E DP Waste Management Planning in Ontario – Waste Reduction Office Initiatives Paper No 2" Mar 31, 1992

1882 E02DP Municipal waste management powers in Ontario" Mar 31, 1992

1882 E01 DP Complete package five pieces- 2 discussion papers- news release-ministers letter-open house/meeting sheet" Mar 31, 1992

1922 E DP Improving the Efficiency Effectiveness and Fairness of the process for Environmental Waste Approvals Apr 15, 1992

1689 B GP Provincial Beaches Program" Mar 01, 1992

646 E11 GP Countdown Acid Rain: Government review of the 11th progress reports (31/07/91) by Ontario's four major sources of sulphur dioxide" Mar 25, 1992

1915 F GP (French version – you can make a difference)" Mar 27, 1992

1866 E01GP Environtario Highlights Vol 1 No 1 March 1992 April 4, 1992

1586 B IS Wood decay, wood preservatives and treated wood products – information sheet" April 1, 1992

1920 B IS Backgrounder: Environmental Assessment Program Reform" Apr 15, 1992

1923 E IS Statistical summary of Environmental Assessments" Apr 15, 1992

1919 B IS Backgrounder: Streamlining Approvals Process for Certificates of Approvals and Permits" Apr 15, 1992

1840 E01IS Three spent solvents categorization and review 1992 – 1,1,2 – trichloroethane" Mar 10, 1992

1840 E03IS Three spent solvents categorization and review 1992 – 2-ethoxyethanol" Mar 10, 1992

1840 E02IS Three spent solvents categorization and review 1992 – 2-nitropropane" Mar 10, 1992

1840 E IS Three spent solvents categorization and review 1992 – full report: 1840E01, 1840E02, 1840E03, 1840E04, 1840E05, 1840E06)" Mar 06, 1992

1840 E06IS Categorization (listing) background document – 2 Nitropropane" Mar 10, 1992

1840 E05IS Categorization (listing) background document – 1,1,2-trichloroethane" Mar 10, 1992

1894 B IS Grey water pollutes stow it, don't throw it" Mar 11, 1992

1895 B IS Marine pump out stations – updated information" Mar 11, 1992

1890 B IS Ontario's drinking water surveillance program" Mar 17, 1992

1918 B Backgrounder: Reform of Approvals Process Land Use Planning" Apr 15, 1992

1834 BE IS Bees, Wasps and Hornets" Apr 23, 1992

1904 B IS Grey Water update" Apr 23, 1992

1904 B IS Beneficial insects" Apr 24, 1992

1905 E01PG Hospital Waste Audit Manual Apr 4, 1992

1905 E02PG The companion document to Hospital Waste Audit Manual Apr 7, 1992

1907 E01PG Constructed wetlands for stormwater management Apr 22, 1992

1907 E02PG Constructed wetlands for stormwater management, an annotated bibliography Apr 22, 1992

1883 E SR GTA 2021- The Challenge of our Future – A Working Document Mar 02, 1992

1817 E SR Investigation of the historic South River Wood Distillation/Charcoal Plant site final Mar 04, 1992

1847 E SR Best available technology for the Ontario Pulp and Paper Industry Mar 03, 1992

1667 E01SR Slag disposal site investigation at Algoma Steel Corp – Volume I distributed by MOE Sarnia Mar 05, 1992

1867 02 SR Slag disposal site investigation at Algoma Steel Corp – Volume II distributed by MOE Sarnia March 05, 1992

1870 E SR Air quality monitoring studies in the Sudbury area 1978-1988 Mar 09, 1992

1855 E SR Bias due to sampling groundwater and surface water for trace organic contaminants (MOE research project #449G) Mar 10, 1992

1846 E SR Report on the analysis of the Quality Assurance and Quality Control data for the MISA Pulp and Paper Sector Mar 10, 1992

1830 E SR Acute lethality data for Ontario's Pulp and Paper sector effluents covering the period from July 1990 – December 1991 March 10, 1992

1831 E SR Acute lethality data for Ontario's Pulp and Paper Sector effluents covering the period from January 1990 – June 1990 Mar 10, 1992

1834 E SR Socio-economic profile of the Town of Collingwood Mar 10, 1992

1869 E SR Pesticides in Ontario groundwater resources – a provincial monitoring program 1988-1989 Mar 12, 1992

1887 E SR Reverse osmosis pilot project at Dare Candy Mar 12, 1992

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1898 E SR The phytoplankton of Sudbury area lakes (Ontario) and the relationships with acidification status Mar 20, 1992

1897 E SR Phytotoxicology assessment survey of the July 1990 fire at a used tire storage depot near Kingsville Mar 20, 1992

1902 E SR Phyto assessment survey of the May 1990 fire at the Brantford Ontario Hydro transformer station Mar 20, 1992

1896 E SR Etiology of sugar maple decline at selected sites in Ontario (1984-1990) Mar 20, 1992

1674 E SR Bythotrephes cederstroemi (schoedler) in Muskoka Lakes: first records of the European invader in inland lakes in Canada Mar, 26 1992

1877 E SR Bythotrephes cederstroemi in South-Central Ontario lakes: A review of the biology of the European invader and first Mar 26, 1992

1804 E02SR 1990 Air Quality Report – appendix Mar 27, 1992

1804 E01SR 1990 Air Quality Report Mar 27, 1992

1912 E SR Phytotoxicology assessment survey in the vicinity of the Exolong Company, Thorold 1990 Apr 4, 1992

1908 E SR Phytotoxicology section investigation in the vicinity of Johnson Controls Inc. Battery Group (formerly Varta Battery) Apr 4, 1992

1910 E SR Phytotoxicology assessment survey in the vicinity of Brampton Brick Ltd., 225 Wanless Dr., Brampton, 1991 Apr 4, 1992

1909 E SR Phytotoxicology soil survey in the vicinity of Etched Name Plate, 2006 Gerrard St. E., Toronto July 24, 1991 Apr 4, 1992

1913 E SR Soil, vegetation and air quality sampling in the vicinity of the Cameco Uranium Refinery, Blind River, Ontario May 90 Apr 15, 1992

1815 E SR Six-month monitoring data report – Organic Chemical Sector (Oct 1, 1989 to March 31, 1990) Apr 15, 1992

1914 E SR Biomonitoring with moss monitors in vicinity of the Cameco Uranium Refinery at Blind River, Ontario Apr 15, 1992

1915 E SR The Provincial-Water Quality Monitoring Network in Northwestern Ontario: data summary 1968 to 1990 Apr 15, 1992

1911 E SR Phytotoxicology assessment survey in the vicinity of the Lambton County Landfill Site, Sarnia, 1991 Apr 22, 1992

1921 E SR Candidate substances list for bans or phase-outs Apr 27, 1992

1916 E SR Development of moulded wood fibre product by dry-process moulding of a fibrous mat Apr 29, 1992

1883 E SP Ontario's Environmental vision: impact on agriculture Mar 04, 1992

1891 E SP Introducing clause-by-clause review of the Waste Management Act" Mar 23, 1992

1901 E SP The Waterfront Regeneration Trust Agency Act" Apr 6, 1992

1914 E SP Improving Ministry Approvals Procedures" Apr 15, 1992

1915 E SP The Waste Management Act Bill" Apr 16, 1992

1922 E SP New strategic direction for MOE multi-media pollution prevention Apr 28, 1992

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